[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1816.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1782.

To GENERAL CADWALADER.

YOUR conduct can only escape cenſure when it paſſes without obſervation. Your inſignificance only has hitherto ſaved you from being held up to public view; but as your pride and vanity induced you to aſſume a public character, you muſt ſubmit to an inveſtigation of your public conduct.

This ſtate cannot claim the honour of your birth. In the commencement of the war you aſſumed the military character, and affected to unite the hero with the patriot. On the eſtabliſhment of the preſent government in Pennſylvania you became a politician; and the oppoſers of the government received you into their ſociety, from the expectation, that your fortune would bring influence to their party. The mediocrity of your underſtanding, and the violence of your temper, which neither reaſon nor prudence could govern, defeated the views of your friends; and ſo great was the popular prejudice, in Philadelphia, againſt you, that the citizens would not permit you to harangue them in public, and you was obliged to print the ſpeech you intended to deliver. Suſpicions at that time were entertained of your political character, from your predelection for the officers of the proprietary government, and the tories of the city and your general aſſociation with them, and your avowed ſentiments of moderation towards the refugees and their connections; and having by this conduct, and your inſolence and rudeneſs of manners made your native country too warm for your reſidence, you haſtened to Kent county in this ſtate. Several natives combined to induce you to offer yourſelf as one of the delegates for that county, your natural propenſity to fiſh in troubled waters; a deſire to repeal the tender law; and your attachment to, and connections with, tories and refugees; and your wiſh to ſave them and their property from penalties, or confiſcation. The greater part of thoſe, who firſt elected you, were compoſed of the diſaffected, in Kent county; and the ſame influence has continued you in the delegation.

The limits of this addreſs will not permit a minute account of all your public conduct, but the great outlines ſhall be truly related, that the public may form their judgment of your character, and no longer deceived by profeſſions, an obſequious pride, and affected familiarity. Your indecent language, and coarſe and vulgar phraſes in debate would paſs unnoticed, if the opinions and ſentiments you have delivered were not incompatible with patriotiſm, and the honour and ſafety of the ſtate. You loudly claim and boaſt the character of a patriot, and as a ſatisfactory proof, you frequently remind us that you have riſked your life in the defence of America. You muſt be tried by your actions and not your profeſſions. Facts alone I now determine. I have brought you before the awful tribunal of the public, and will exhibit the true mirror, and probe you to the quick, though you ſhould wince, or rage, or ſtorm. I recite facts, which you muſt admit or deny, or if admitted controvert the concluſion drawn from them.

1ſt. You adviſed the houſe of delegates to paſs a general amneſty, and to invite back into the ſtate traitors, tories, and refugees *, and to reſtore them their eſtates; you maintained that ſound policy dictated this conduct, that they would add ſtrength to the ſtate, and unite all ranks in the oppoſition to Great-Britain. You delivered the ſame ſentiments, ſince the preſent ſeſſion.

2d. You oppoſed the confiſcation of Britiſh property, and aſſigned, among other reaſons, that America might be ſubjugated, and on ſuch event only a few principal characters would be ſacrificed; and you did not chuſe to ſet a precedent of confiſcation, and you were apprehenſive of the conſequences, for the authors of it would become the victims of the reſentment of the Britiſh nation.

3d. After the law for the confiſcation of Britiſh property had paſſed, you moved to except from confiſcation the eſtates of parſons Boucher and Addiſon, and Daniel Dulany, ſon of Walter, and Daniel Dulany, ſon of Daniel.

4th. You warmly and violently oppoſed this law according to the confederacy.

* *Among thoſe illuſtrious characters, our governor, Robert Alexander, the two parſons Boucher and Addiſon, the three Dulanys, Anthony Stewart, Mr. Chase &c. &c.*

5th. At November ſeſſion 1780 you publicly engaged to ſubſcribe £.10,000 ſpecie to a bank, if by law the payment of loans in ſpecie could be ſecured. A law paſſed for that purpoſe, and for a bank, but you never ſubſcribed a farthing.

The three firſt facts ſtrike at your principles as a patriot, the laſt at your honour as a gentleman. Your affection for the refugees probably commenced on your laſt marriage into a tory family; and you cannot but feel for the baniſhment of your brother-in-law, for being a traitor to his country. If you could have induced the legiſlature of this ſtate to have adopted your ſyſtem of indemnity to traitors and refugees, and reſtoration of their property, you might afterwards on your return to Penſylvania (to which ſtate you properly belong) urge the example, and obtain the recal of your proſcribed brother-in-law.

The confiſcation of American property, found not only on the high ſeas, but on the land, had been long practiſed by our enemies. If conſequences from the reſentment of Great-Britain had influenced the conduct of the whigs of America, we ſhould have ſubmitted in the commencement of the war. The ſentiment diſgraces you as a patriot, and ſtains your reputation as a ſoldier. The idea that a few of our beſt friends would be ſacrificed conveys too much baſeneſs and ingratitude for an American to hear; and no man would deliver ſo unmanly, ſo diſhonourable a thought, if he did not feel that his ſoul would cringe to ſuch humiliating terms from our enemies.

Many undoubted whigs in this ſtate, for a long time, objected to the confederation; but they afterwards from policy and neceſſity waved their opinions. If you can clear up the other parts of your conduct, it may be ſuppoſed you joined the oppoſition from principle; otherwiſe it will be doubted. It may be remembered that the tories and diſaffected in this ſtate united to a man againſt the confederacy, among whom were your friends and ſupporters in Kent county.

If this addreſs ſhould rouſe you to anger reſtrain your paſſion, and endeavour to conceal your reſentment. The preſs muſt be free to examine the public conduct of any man in the ſtate. You have loudly bawled for a freedom of ſpeech, and a liberty to cenſure the conduct of members of the general aſſembly, not only in the houſe of delegates, but in taverns, and you have been an advocate for the moſt illiberal abuſe, and wanton licentiouſneſs of tongue. The preſs is open for your defence, and you muſt not remain ſilent. As you have wantonly, and without any provocation, endeavoured to miſperſe a public character, your equal in all reſpects, I ſhall in my next addreſs charge you as a malicious accuſer, and calumniator. You have been long the aggreſſor. You have given no quarter, and ſhall have none, and before I quit you I will compel you to thank me for my moderation.

CENSOR.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

THE more I conſider the propoſition of the houſe of delegates reſpecting the laſt emiſſion, the more I am confirmed in the opinion, that it ought not to have been rejected.

The principle, I have conſtantly aimed to inforce, is that the ſureſt method of appreciating bills of credit, or indeed any other commodity, is to create a demand; and I rejoice, that experience has already ſet its ſeal to my poſition. The moment bills of public credit ceaſe to be received in ſpecie, I conſider them no longer as money—they degenerate into a ſpecies of merchandiſe, the value of which depends upon its immediate uſes, or the proſpect of future advantage—the celebrated diſtent took away the only immediate uſe of the red bill; they ceaſed to circulate, and none but a few *conſederate* men would receive them, but at the rate of 2½ 3, or 3½ for 1. By the ſupply bill, they are to be taken at par, in payment of taxes, and the conſequence is, that men of property are procuring them at 2 for 1. But it is evident, that the demand created by the law is inadequate to the end which the legiſlature is bound by every conſideration of honour, juſtice, and policy, to purſue. Specific articles are rated far beyond the current ſpecie price. Eight buſhels of wheat may diſcharge a tax of £.3. Nobody will contend that the average price of that article exceeds 5ſ. By the operation of the bill, therefore, it cannot be expected, that £.3 paper will command more than 40ſ. ſpecie—it cannot command ſo much—a man who purchaſes paper to diſcharge his tax will hardly give 40ſ. ſpecie for £.3 becauſe he will gain nothing by his trouble—he will rather pay 1 buſhel of wheat, or any other ſpecific article, which may be more beneficial; and I ſee nothing to juſtify the expectation that the ſupply bill will raiſe the value of £.3 paper to much more than 30ſ. ſince no claſs of ſpeculators are content with leſs than 10, 20, or 30 per cent. profit.

When a man of ſenſe tells me of the late appreciation with an air of triumph, that two plainly diſcovers his meaning, I am amazed at the force of prejudice—if the ſenate's rejecting the reſolve has produced this deſired event, the authors of the ſupply bill could not have failed had they made paper receivable at the actual value, in payment of taxes. How this propoſition can be denied without a departure from the main principle, on which the diſſent appears to have been grounded, I cannot conceive. Its advocates have conſtantly maintained, that, by receiving at par, you would intereſt men in their depreciation, and they muſt of courſe depreciate, becauſe ſpeculators could always do as they pleaſed with paper money. If the principle is true, ſuppoſe the legiſlature had gone farther and cut up ſpeculation by the roots, in decreeing, that private debts ſhould be diſcharged in the bills according to their actual value, and, at the period of redemption, that the bills ſhould be exchanged with ſpecie at the ſame rate, we muſt conclude, it would be impoſſible for them to depreciate, becauſe nobody would be intereſted in their depreciation. But I believe no ſober man at this day is of opinion, that, if the act for the laſt emiſſion had contained theſe proviſions, the bills would have circulated at all.

I devoutly wiſh, we could at length agree upon the preciſe meaning of the term ſpeculator. For my part I deem every man a ſpeculator, let his rank, character, or fortune be what it may, who purchaſes paper to diſcharge his tax; I believe he will purchaſe upon the beſt terms he can, and I inſiſt, that he is intereſted in depreciation. But I have not the leaſt apprehenſion of his ſucceſs, becauſe he will have competitors in every part of the country, and becauſe the people begin to entertain proper ideas of the nature of bills iſſued upon ſufficient funds and redeemable within a convenient time.

If then, thoſe who procure paper for the payment of taxes, are unable to keep down the price, below a certain degree, on account of the rivalſhip between thoſe engaged in the ſame buſineſs, what ſhadow of cauſe is there to apprehend another claſs of ſpeculators, the purchaſers of confiſcated property, will be able to do it? Are they poſſeſſed of ſuperior talents, or are they in truth a diſtinct order of men? Their bidding double and treble the value, when the amount of ſales exceeds the ſum in circulation, is a convincing proof, that they are not men, whoſe inſcrutable devices we have reaſon to dread. I rather believe they have diſcovered their error, and that, if the propoſed reſolve were adopted, they would ſoon outbid their brethren of the laſt claſs, and the red money, or † any other bills which ſhould be received on the ſame terms, would be little inferior to ſpecie.

Why gentlemen perſiſt in the idea of puniſhing a ſet of men, from whoſe miſtakes, or, if you pleaſe, from the manifeſtation of whoſe baſe intentions the public has, at all events, derived a great and unexpected advantage, I leave to themſelves to determine. I conſider myſelf as an innocent man among ten others who are condemned to ſuffer, that one delinquent may not eſcape; and I conſider the † general good as ſacrificed to un-

* *By the the ſupply bill, red money is receivable at par, black at 2, and continental bills at 3 for 1. If government is really deſirous of giving a value, and a currency to its bills of credit, I can perceive but one reaſon for the diſtinction—ſpeculators—it were well indeed, if we poſſeſſed the art of ſimplifying!*

† *Perhaps I have never urged the moſt powerful argument in favour of the reſolve. I conceived it beneath the dignity of a legiſlature to be influenced, even by the proſpect of immediate gain, than the diſtates of juſtice and a regard to public credit—is it contended that that part of the property aſſigned for the redemption of the bills which remains unſold, would produce more than was collected from the vendue, if the purchaſers were indulged with the reſolve. As for the diſtinction made by ſome of—it can ſcarcely exiſt on principles but ſuch as would diſhonour government.*

reasonable prejudices—I plead not the cause of speculators—From the first moment of my existence to the present period, I never bought with an intent to sell, nor attempted to profit by the exchange of paper into specie or specie into paper. At the same time, I cannot impute the downfal of paper credit to speculation alone—I am convinced, that to the spirit of speculation we are principally indebted for our ability to prosecute five arduous campaigns with the old continental bills.

In spite of every censure, which the malignant passions may dictate—in spite of the little regard which has been paid by fashion to my remarks, I shall proceed, whenever occasion shall call me forth—if every man, who devotes his attention to the establishing true principles, would submit his opinions to the world, the number of writers might not perhaps fatigue even a moderate reader—at least the public could sustain no wrong; and I esteem it a sure mark of an illiberal mind to aim at the suppression of any publications, which breath not the spirit of *sedition*, or *calumny*.

Annapolis, January 2, 1782. A. C. H.

NEW-LONDON, *December* 21.

LAST Tuesday a flag of truce, from Charles-town, South-Carolina, bound to Warren, state of Rhode-Island, put into Stonington harbour. She sailed from the Chesapeake for Charles-town, by permission of general Washington, with a number of British officers on parole, lay at Charles-town several days, and sailed from thence the 10th instant.

The accounts we have received by the above flag are, that while she lay at Charles-town, general Greene was joined by a large reinforcement from general Washington's army; and immediately on their junction, the general had a severe action with the British troops near Charles-town, gained a complete victory over them, and drove them into the town with great slaughter. The loss the enemy sustained could not be learned, when the flag left that place, the people not being allowed to be on shore, but it was reported to be between a hundred and a hundred and fifty killed, and a great number of wounded was brought into the town: that the garrison were at two thirds allowance, and the inhabitants and troops in great consternation; they have but little shipping at Charles-town, several transports were about sailing, it was given out for New-York, for a reinforcement of troops, but it was thought most probable they were designed to carry off those they had there; that general Greene had received an ample supply of troops, and was within five miles of Charles-town; and that the enemy had burnt all their barracks without the town.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 1.

Extract of a letter from general Heath, dated Head-quarters, Highlands, December 25, 1781.

"I have the honour of acquainting congress, that on the night of the 23d inst. capt. Williams, of the New-York levies, who are doing duty on the lines of this post, with 25 volunteer horse, made an excursion to Morrisiania, took and brought off 1 captain, a lieutenant, and 7 privates of the enemy prisoners, without any loss on our side. This enterprise was conducted much to the honour of capt. Williams and the volunteers, who were with him. Capt. Pritchard, of the regular troops, with a detachment of infantry, was sent down to cover the retreat of the horse if necessary, but the enemy did not attempt to pursue them."

Published by order of congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, *sec.*

Upper-Marlborough, Prince-George's county, December 28, 1781.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 5th of February, 1782, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near this place,

SEVENTEEN likely young country born negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, equal to any in the state, amongst whom are several breeding women well acquainted with spinning, cooking, and all kinds of house work. Also at the same time and place will be sold, several horses, a number of sheep and cattle, together with all kinds of plantation utensils. The above to be sold for crop tobacco only. Any reasonable credit will be given the purchasers, on giving bond with security, if required.

1 ROBERT BOWIE.

Annapolis, January 2, 1782.

Will be sold at vendue on the 12th of February next, for specie on short credit,

A LIKELY young country born negro woman and four children. Also some houshold furniture, consisting of desks, tables, chairs, &c. Purchasers to give bond with security, on interest.

1 ANNE SELBY.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, January 2, 1782.

UPON Monday the fourth day of February next will commence the sale of the residue of the property late belonging to the Nottingham company, at the noted tavern kept by captain Phillips.

The lands will be sold in small and convenient farms; the negroes, separately, or in families; the stock and farming utensils in convenient lots. A number of mill seats will also be laid off and sold. The forges, with a quantity of land, and the furnace, with a convenient tract, will be amongst the first lands which shall be sold, in order that any person or persons inclinable to carry on the works may have an opportunity of purchasing the residue, should he or they think proper. The terms of sale will be the same as heretofore advertised, and agreeable to which a part of the property has already been sold, until a sufficient quantity shall be disposed of, for the redemption of the private state money, commonly called black money. The sale will then be continued; and at the same time and place the residue of the property will be sold for the paper emission, commonly called the state continental. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first of September next, the remainder in two equal and annual payments. And inasmuch as every doubt and difficulty is now removed with respect to the mode and manner of sale, the public may be assured, that it will go on rapidly from day to day (should the weather permit) until the whole is sold. Paid

By order,

J. O. BAXTER, clk.

N. B. At the same time and place will be sold, a tract of land called Darnall's Camp, adjoining the Nottingham lands. The purchase money to be paid in specie, or the last emission of paper called red money, at the actual value thereof, at three equal payments. 1

January 2, 1782.

On Friday the first of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold to the highest bidder, for either specie, any of the bills of credit of this state, or crop tobacco, payable in hogsheads of not less than 950 net each, and of not more than 12 months inspection, the following tracts of land, lying in Charles county, viz.

HOPEWELL, containing 200 acres. *Canvasback*, 5 acres. *Maiden's Pleasure*, 95 acres. N. B. These three tracts are contiguous, and will be sold together. Upon them are two tenements, which rent for 950 lb. tobacco each. *The secret enlarged*, containing 363 acres. Also the very valuable plantation where the subscriber lives, containing 829 acres. From the shape of this land, it may be conveniently divided into two equal lots, so as to make two good plantations, and it will be set up in such lots, or the whole together, as may be determined on the day of sale. It contains a large quantity of excellent meadow ground, a few acres of which are cleared. The improvements are, a tolerable dwelling house, two large good tobacco houses, corn house, stables, and all the other necessary out-houses. The water is excellent, and the place remarkably healthy. At the same time will be sold, the noted horse *Cursus Dentatus*, two other excellent riding horses, a very good carriage horse, and five as good draught horses as any in the state. Also two yoke of very good oxen, cattle, sheep, and hogs; plantation utensils, such as ploughs, hoes, axes, &c. Also an excellent ox-cart, a light horse-cart, good cider-mill, &c. &c. Credit for three years, if required, will be given for any tobacco, not less than a hogshead, arising from the sales, provided one third be punctually paid yearly; and no interest will be charged for the first twelve months. Bond, with good security, from every person, will be expected. 1

S. HANSON, of Samuel.

N. B. To be sold also the crop of corn, wheat, and oats, on the plantation, upon which have been sowed about 25 bushels of wheat and 7 bushels of rye.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, December 29, 1781.

AT Snow-hill, in Worcester county, on Wednesday the 30th of January next, will be sold for specie, or continental bills of credit emitted in this state to the actual value of specie, several valuable slaves, some stock and farming utensils, late the property of Dr. Henry Stevenson. Also an estate for the joint lives of Dr. Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, in the following tracts of land: Blackinhurst, containing 203 acres; part of Collick-moore, 22 acres; Cade's Contrivance, 28 acres; Edward's Garden-spot, 83 acres; Timber-grove, 99 acres; and an unimproved lot in Snow-hill. One third of the sum bid to be paid on the first day of September 1782, the remainder in two equal yearly payments thereafter. Purchasers to give bond on interest, with two good securities.

By order, J. BAXTER, clk.

Stafford county, Virginia, December 25, 1781.

To be sold, for specie or tobacco,

THE beautiful high bred horse TAMERLANE, he is a fine bay full 15 hands 2 inches high, rising 6 years old, his blood is unexceptionable, his pedigree may be seen by any gentleman that inclines to purchase. Reasonable time for payment will be given, if required.

2 W. BRENT.

N. B. Tamerlane is brother to Mr. Conway's (late Mr. Hill's) noted Black and all Black, and brother to my mare Stella that run at Baltimore in October, 1780, and is not inferior to either in speed. 1 Paid. Spigg

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THREE POUNDS SPECIE REWARD.

STOPPED to be run away, or taken away, from the subscriber, living near Belfair, in Prince-George's county, on the 11th of November, a negro fellow named James, about 24 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high; had on when he went away an old cap, old great coat cut short and much darned, black coat, yellow waistcoat, tailed cloth breeches, the fore part brown the hind part lightish, blue yarn stockings and old shoes. Whoever takes up said fellow, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

W3 3 X MARY CLARKE.

STOP THE VILLAIN.

FOURTEEN GUINEAS REWARD.

Prince-George's county, Carrollsburg, October 31, 1781.

WAS taken by force, from a negro boy, the 11th of this month, on the road between Annapolis and the Governor's-bridge, a bay horse, saddle and bridle, and rode off by a middle sized man, dressed in a short brownish coloured jacket and overall trousers, and was seen cross Patuxent about three miles above the bridge, supposed to be a deserter, as he was seen on the road the Saturday before going towards Annapolis, and said he was discharged from the hospital at George-town. The horse is about 14 hands high, well made, and about 10 years old, branded on (I believe the off) buttock T H, shod before, the shoes far worn, he has a remarkable light trot, and a fast labourfome gait, frequently heaves his head when warmed in riding. The saddle about half worn, and has a much larger covered nail on the right side before than the other three, over a small rip in the seat from the flap. Whoever secures the villain, that he may be brought to justice and convicted thereof, and returns the horse and saddle to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or four guineas for the horse and saddle, and reasonable charges if brought home.

O X 3 IGNATIUS FENWICK.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE, November 27, 1781.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will sit at the state-house from 12 o'clock till 3 on each day during the present session of assembly. 6

By order,

GEO. RANKEN, clk.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 29th of January 1782, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation near Broad-creek, Prince-George's county, Maryland, for tobacco,

TWENTY-FOUR or five likely country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, among them a carpenter, a cooper, and three valuable house servants. Also a good living stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, some of the horses blooded. Also nine years of a lease of 600 acres of very fine land, well improved, lying within three miles of the town of Alexandria. Also sundry plantation utensils, consisting of a new ox-cart with three yoke of oxen, ploughs, mattocks, hoes, &c. Twelve months credit without interest will be given with bond and approved security. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock.

3 JOHN ADDISON.

Queen-Anne's county, December 25, 1781.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Fitzsimmons, Esq; late of Queen Anne's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have legal demands against him to apply to

W3 JOHN SAYER BLAKE, executor.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the property of James Brown, jun. deceased, in the house of Cunningham, Finlay, and Browne, belongs to the estate of Priscilla Browne, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, and that I will support the claim of said estate as soon as I can obtain the proper vouchers.

3 W6 ROBERT BROWNE, executor of Priscilla Browne.

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